

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! DOWN TOOLS TOMORROW AT 4 P. M. DEMONSTRATE AT UNION SQUARE, COOPER UNION, WEBSTER HALL

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

MATTHEW WOLL has developed into a fully-fledged "internationalist." From now on Matty should experience difficulty in working up moral indignation over the activities of "those subversive forces that are trying to undermine our constitution by injecting into our social anatomy the political poison of internationalism." Woll proposed the organization of a "world trade union cartel" as a counter move to the organization of capitalist cartels. What is Mr. Woll getting excited about? Surely he has not suddenly changed his position and is now in favor of international trade union unity.

THERE is a nickel under the heel we suspect. Unless one examined Woll's statement on the subject the following excerpt from it might create the impression that Matty had gone to the devil and was corrupted by "Moscow gold." Look: "The time is here when international labor forces should no longer be divided because of considerations relating solely to political theories and political governments. Now is the time for the workers everywhere to rally themselves internationally on the economic and industrial field, rid their labor movements of the political follies of the past and unite in improving the working conditions of the wage earners the world over." The emphasis is mine.

MR. WOLL is the favorite capitalist labor lieutenant on the executive council of the A. F. of L.—the favorite of big business. Green is considered more or less of a dumbbell who is loyal but lacking in originality. What Woll means by "political follies" is radicalism. His object in proposing a world trade union cartel is to serve the imperialistic program of the American capitalists on a world scale as the Pan-American Federation of Labor is designed to serve those aims in Central and South America. The policy of the A. F. of L. follows that of Wall Street as diligently as buzzards follow a retreating army.

WOLL calls attention to the giant steel combination that was organized in Europe between France, Belgium and Germany. The United States Steel corporation looks on this development with a cold and fishy eye. So Woll thinks it would be well for American business to have a labor auxiliary to hold the fort against the labor fakery of Europe, who are serving the interests of their own capitalists. Woll would eliminate every vestige of "follies" from the international labor movement. It would be transformed into a gigantic lash to whip the workers into submission to imperialism and the workers of the various sections of this trade union cartel would be used to aid the employing classes of their own countries in the latter's clashes with their foreign rivals. Woll would have the American section of this international trade union cartel carry out whatever policy Wall Street adopted in its drive for world hegemony.

THIS is the brand of internationalism that Woll favors. It is perfectly safe. No doubt Woll talks the matter over with his cronies in the National Civic Federation. Internationalism is a wicked thing when it means the unity of the workers of all lands to fight for more food, clothing and shelter now and for their ultimate freedom from wage slavery. When it means class-collaboration on an international scale it is a noble idea.

THE workers should not be fooled by this specious plea of Woll's for unity to improve the conditions of the workers all the world over. The man who plays the role of strikebreaker in the United States cannot be expected to be anything better in some other part of the world. The man who is urging the police and the courts to use more violence against the striking furriers and inflict severer sentences on the cannot be other than an enemy of the workers. The British miners have just conferred the Order of the Hobbled Boot on Frank Hodges, a capitalist tool, with a record remarkably like that of Matthew Woll. When will the American workers do the same to the scabby Woll?

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES is nothing if not optimistic. He thinks loyalty to one's country should end when that country goes to war. This is about as silly as the threatened sex strike of the feminists some years ago when the wild and woolly male was opposed to letting them play with the vote. But boys will be boys and so with Mr. Holmes's pacifists. When the war comes, they will either go to war or to jail, sell liberty bonds or be tarred and feathered. We hasten to add that it all depends on what kind

Picket Arrests Continue

STRIKERS RALLY BY THOUSANDS IN FURRIER MARKET

Sixty More Workers to Be Tried Today

Thousands of fur workers poured into the market yesterday morning and held one of the largest demonstrations since the beginning of the strike called to advance the wages and working conditions of the unionists that have been periled by the scab tactics of the right wing.

As usual hundreds of police were on hand eager to provoke the peaceful workers. Thirteen pickets were arrested and fined \$3 each by Magistrate Abraham Rosenbluth in Jefferson Market Court.

Did Not Interfere With Traffic. Jacob M. Matthei, attorney for the strikers made the police who were pressing the charges admit on the witness stand that the workers were not interfering with traffic, and that the only reason that they were taken into custody was because they were picketing.

The arrested workers are Nathan Meier, Joseph Crane, Alexander Brucker, Nathan Nodelman, Joseph Zucker, Jacob Braunman, Dora Rubinstein, Rose Wortis, Anna Liebowitz, Reba Dorn, Dora Halpern, Rose Kuntz and Kate Talfman.

Snitkin Is Lawyer. The case of the seven right wing gangsters who two weeks ago were postponed until Thursday when it came up for a hearing before Magistrate Rosenbluth, yesterday morning. Former Judge Leonard A. Snitkin, who was disbarred several years ago and later reinstated, appeared as their lawyer.

It is the opinion of many close observers that Snitkin will attempt to have the case squashed before it is heard to a higher court. In this way the story of the right wing practices of gagging gangsters to cut and brutally beat up strikers will not be exposed to the light of day.

To Give Further Evidence. At a meeting of the general strike committee held last night action was taken to give to the city authorities further proof of the unfair methods used by the police department in their arresting of pickets, when the only crime they are guilty of is peaceful picketing. It was pointed out that when picketing, every means is taken not to interfere with the traffic, and in that way give the police another excuse for arresting them. But in

Soviet Syndicate Signs Contract With Standard Oil for Sale of Output

Contracts for selling Soviet oil to the Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York have just been arranged by V. N. Kalinin, vice president of the Soviet Naphta Syndicate who has been on a visit to this city. The oil will be marketed by the American companies principally in the Far East.

According to the contract the Soviet syndicate will supply fuel oil to the Standard Oil Company for five years at a rate of 100,000 tons a year. The latter will pick up the products in Baku and bunker it in Turkey, Port Said, Colombo and Ceylon.

The arrangement with the Vacuum Company extends last year's contract until 1931, and gives the firm a concession to sell Soviet oil in Egypt.

WORKERS IN NEW ENGLAND PLEDGE THEIR SUPPORT TO DAILY WORKER

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Enthusiastic support of THE DAILY WORKER in its fight for its life against the forces of reaction, was shown by the workers of Massachusetts in two meetings addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, the first on Boston Commons, Sunday, and the second on July 4th, at Worcester.

Since the gathering at Worcester, at People's Park, was the closing demonstration of the New England Conference of Scandinavian Workers

AND WOLL WANTS VIOLENCE



ALL CHINA LABOR CONGRESS CLOSES DENOUNCES CHIANG

General Tang Betrays Nationalists

(Special Cable to THE DAILY WORKER.) HANKOW, July 5.—The Fourth All China Congress of Trade Unions closed today.

Representing more than nine million organized workers, a representative of the Soviet Union delegation presented the Congress with a banner at the closing session. The Congress was also presented with banners in the name of the Red International of Labor Unions and by a Japanese delegate in the name of the All Pacific Labor Congress.

Ask War Against Chiang. The Congress adopted an appeal to the Central Committee of the Kuomintang demanding a punitive expedition against Chiang Kai-shek. The Congress also adopted a resolution asking that conditions of women and child labor be bettered.

An appeal to the workers of all countries, calling upon them to join in a united struggle against reaction, was also adopted at the Conference.

Tang Betrays Revolution. (Special Cable to THE DAILY WORKER.) HANKOW, July 5.—General Tang Sheng-chi, who directed the Nationalist drive along the Hankow-Peking railway in Honan Province last month, has betrayed the Nationalist Government and will join General Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek in their counter-revolutionary alliance, it is said. He has left Hankow for Changsha.

In a counter-revolutionary telegram to the Wuhan Government, General Tang declares that he considers correct the removal of all Communists from power in Hunan and recommended to the Wuhan Government that no Communist be put forward by the Nationalist Government for posts in the new Provincial Government or for the new committee of the Kuomintang. Declaring that he would permit "open labor unions," Tang declares in his telegram that he deems it necessary to reject their leaders.

Tang Won't Punish Traitor. In conclusion General Tang states that it is "impossible" to severely punish the officers responsible for the counter-revolutionary putsch in Changsha. In his telegram to the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Tang Sheng-chi declares: "While negotiations for a united front were under way, the realization of the front became impossible and a class struggle was encouraged. Seeing that the local organization of the Kuomintang and public organizations transgressed the limits of the

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Engdahl, Just Returned From Moscow, to Report at Party Meeting Tonight

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER and members of the Central Executive Committee who were present at the Executive Committee of the Comintern which has just ended in Moscow, will report at the membership meeting tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. on the work of the Executive relating to the international situation, danger of war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Comintern was called specifically to discuss these questions. Our Party must now mobilize for the campaign in defense of the Soviet Union and against war. This meeting will be a mobilization meeting of the Party membership for this campaign.

Comrade Manuel Gomez, head of the anti-imperialist work of the Party, will also report on the general anti-imperialist work of the Party and particularly on our campaign in behalf of the Chinese revolution. Admission by membership card only. All members of the Party and the Young Workers League are asked to attend this most important meeting.

Former Dry Chief and Assistant Asked About Third Degree Tactics. Former prohibition administrator Chester Mills and his former assistant Major August Heise were witnesses yesterday before a federal grand jury investigating alleged 3rd degree methods declared to have been used by Major Heise in an effort to get unwilling witnesses to testify against law violators.

The inquiry is the result of testimony given by Edward Briggs, recently acquitted as collector for alleged drafting dry agents, who charged he had been tied to a chair and beaten over the head.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

Refuses Injunction. Supreme Court Justice Ingraham decided yesterday that Harry Bloom, president of Local 1011 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America was not entitled to an injunction against Allen J. Fischer and other officers of the District Council of the same organization.

Bloom asked that the officers be restrained from interfering with the criminal proceedings pending against certain members of the council.

We Must Meet the Conspiracy Charge

"The defendants, continuously through the period of time from March 1st up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, at the Borough of Manhattan in the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, unlawfully and feloniously conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together with divers other persons to the grand jurors unknown, to commit an offense against the United States." Quoted from the Grand Jury Indictment, Southern District of New York.

By this charge the Federal government shows clearly its very evident purpose to proceed against THE DAILY WORKER on account of its Communist character and activity. This should be clear proof to those who were under the impression that THE DAILY WORKER was being prosecuted

PAINTERS BEATEN UP BY POLICEMEN AS THEY PICKET

Four Arrested and Held Without Bail

Scores of striking painters were brutally attacked by the police yesterday when they broke up a mass picketing demonstration in Brooklyn. Many of the strikers are in a serious condition while four of them who were arrested are being held without bail for arraignment today.

At Ocean and Foster avenues the police were most vicious. Using their night sticks they struck left and right, felling workers so quickly that they piled one on top of the other. When the butchery was over medical attention was necessary for many of them.

At Brighton Beach the police again got into action slugging many workers and arresting the four of them who were nearest. The picketing demonstration was held in front of all Brooklyn jobs under the control of the employers' association.

At a meeting of the Painters' Union held Saturday at Lorriane Hall, Broadway, Brooklyn, a motion was passed that those employed in independent shops should divide their work with the strikers, also that all those working must immediately pay their \$5 tax. Those who do not pay will not be allowed to return to work Thursday morning.

The meeting also went on record to continue the strike until victory is achieved. It was pointed out that the bosses are aided by the Building Trades Employers' Association which is doing its utmost to break the strike.

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MINERS' RANK AND FILE UNITES FOR STRIKERS' RELIEF

Armed Scabs Try Terror On Spadra Miners

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—Fifty-eight delegates representing thirty-four striking local unions of U. M. W. A. District five met in conference at the Walton Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., Friday, July 1st to consider the question of raising funds for the relief of the striking miners and their families. The conference was called by the Miners' Relief Conference of Allegheny Valley, an organization consisting of a number of miners' locals of Sub-district Seven, District Five U. M. W. A.

Struggle More Serious. In district five the struggle between the miners and the coal operators is assuming a more and more serious character. Iron fences are being built by the companies through the district in order to protect the scabs. Evictions, shutting off of the water supply and electricity, tearing off of roofs of the houses in order to compel the miners to move, are but a few instances of the bitterness with which the coal companies are carrying on their attacks against the miners' union. It is to be expected that the struggle will last for some time. The miners realize this and are preparing for a determined struggle to the finish. Their splendid response to the call for the Relief conference leaves no doubt that the miners are ready and are preparing for a fight until victory is won.

The conference organized itself into a permanent organization to be known as "The Miners Relief Conference of Western Pennsylvania," and adopted an elaborate plan for raising and distributing of relief. The headquarters of the relief conference are to be established in Pittsburgh. Victor Kamenovitch of Pittsburgh was elected secretary. An Executive Committee of eight was elected and the District Executive Board of the U. M. W. A. District Five was asked to add a representative to this committee.

Appeal to A. F. of L. A resolution was adopted appealing to President Green of the A. F. of L. to levy an assessment on all members of the American Federation for the purpose of supplying the striking miners with relief. It was also decided to appeal to all

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Saturday Holiday Through Hot Months Urged for Worker in Trade Unions

Urging all trade union headquarters in New York to set the 5-day week example in their own offices by giving their clerical workers a Saturday holiday during the hot summer months Leonard Bright, president of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, is holding up the painters' brotherhood as a fine exhibit.

Clarence E. Swick, international secretary-treasurer of the painters, has notified his members through the brotherhood's monthly journal that the 5-day week is in effect in the brotherhood's office, as well as on construction jobs. And members are requested not to send him telegrams that would arrive on Saturday. 25 local offices have already met his proposal.

CITY WORKERS IN SACCO - VANZETTI STRIKE TOMORROW

5,000 Protest Sentence In Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, July 5.—Carrying banners protesting against the threatened execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, 5,000 Mexican workers today staged a demonstration before the United States Consulate-General.

The demonstration was preceded by a parade through the streets of the downtown section of the city.

Attend Demonstration.

In an appeal to the organized workers of the city by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee calling for a united front in the one-hour general strike and mass demonstration which is to take place tomorrow the committee says: "Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be lulled to sleep by the rumor that is being cautiously circulated that Governor Fuller, in whose hands the final decision on these two militant workers is placed, may commute the death sentence to one of life-long imprisonment."

This rumor is being spread so that the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Keymen of America and other labor-baiting organizations, may feel out the reaction to this plan among the defenders of the two tortured workers. They want to know if the splendid show of working class solidarity which has struck such heavy blows at the Massachusetts legal hierarchy, will succumb to the sop of a commutation.

Must Be Freed. We will not rest until these heroic workers are set free and restored to their families and loved ones. Until that time the fight must be waged relentlessly.

The workers who have by their great show of power and solidarity prevented the execution of our brave comrades must continue the fight for their liberation with greater spirit and more grim determination.

The hearts of the Massachusetts executioners have not softened with kindness, and their desire to murder our comrades has not changed. They are merely seeking for new methods of torture.

Workers of New York! Do not weaken at this critical moment. Agitate for the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Do not permit the New England textile barons to bury our comrades alive in a Massachusetts bastle.

Support your comrades who have been subjected to seven years of prison torture, by downing tools at 4 o'clock sharp tomorrow. Go to Union Square and join in the mass demonstration for the liberation of capitalist bloodst.

USSR BARES NEW WHITE GUARDIST PLOT IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 5.—That a Russian white terrorist attempted to blow up the headquarters of the political police on the night of June 3rd and succeeded in killing one man and wounding two others before she was shot by Red Army soldiers at Smolensk was revealed in an official communique issued today.

The attempt to blow up the headquarters is the latest of a series of terrorist attacks attempted by white guards within the last few weeks. A communique issued several weeks ago cited evidence proving that white terrorists have attempted to assassinate Stalin, Bukharin and Krassin. A bomb explosion in Leningrad, engineered by white guards, supported, it is said by British agents, killed more than twenty persons a short time ago.

The plot to blow up the headquarters by a woman terrorist named Zakharenko Shultz, who entered the Soviet Union from Finland. After the failure of her plot to blow up the police headquarters, she fled with two male companions. The terrorists killed one man and wounded two others for refusing to assist them in escape. They were finally shot by Red Army troops as they were trying to escape after the murder.

Averescu, Ex-Dictator of Rumania, Cleaned Out Treasury; Arrest Urged

BUCHAREST, July 5.—Before his dismissal from office, ex-Premier Averescu and his colleagues completely emptied the Rumanian treasury, according to charges in local newspapers. On his last day in office he disbursed the sum of twelve billion lei.

Newspapers charge that the huge disbursements went into the pockets of Averescu and his supporters. An audit of the treasury books showed that most of the money handled out was unaccounted for. Local newspapers demand the immediate arrest of the ex-premier.

Averescu's government carried on one of the most brutal reigns of terror against workers and peasants. His fascist government also joined Rumania in its war against the Soviet Union thru its annexation of Bessarabia.

Big Picket Line in Fur District is Attacked

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spite of all these precautions on their part, the strikers are continuing to be arrested in large numbers.

That the long sentence given to the 132 strikers last Thursday was decided before their trial, is the charge of several of the pickets who have just been released from Welfare Island. They claim that when several hundred workers were arrested a week ago Monday, the court officials immediately confined Welfare Island to prepare for about 60 women prisoners. On Wednesday, one day before the trial, the Welfare Island authorities were preparing to receive their new "guests."

60 On Trial Today.

Sixty workers who were arrested last week and had their cases postponed, due to the crowded calendar in the court, will appear before Magistrate Rosenbluth this morning for trial.

A membership meeting of the strikers will be held tomorrow, right after the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Important questions will be taken up including a reduction of the strike assessment.

Forty women strikers now confined on Welfare Island have sent the following message of greetings to their fellow workers:

"We send our greetings to the Joint Board of the Furriers and the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. The prison walls are unable to separate us from you comrades. Our spirit is not so easily broken. Our enthusiasm is as high as ever. The threats of the judges, of the bosses will not interfere with our fight until it is won.

"Our only regret is that we are unable to help you during the time that we are jailed. Our slogan is: 'From prison to the picket line!'"

Fire Of Manufacturers' Estate.

TARRYTOWN, July 5.—Without offering the slightest evidence to substantiate his charge, Morris Hessel, New York fur manufacturer, today accused "striking fur workers" of setting fire to a number of outbuildings on his estate here.

The shop chairman's council of the furriers yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon all furriers to join tomorrow's strike at 4 p. m. for Sacco and Vanzetti.

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 5.—Eight persons escaped injury when a huge Sikorsky biplane crashed into and wrecked a Curtiss training airship at Curtiss field here today.

The Sikorsky plane, fitted out as a traveling cigar store, was taxiing into position with Captain Roscoe Turner, pilot, and Mrs. Turner and six others aboard, when it was caught in a sudden gust of wind and hurled against the other machine.

Soldiers 'Honored' By Rumanian Envoy In New Loan Effort

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Rumania, undaunted by Queen Marie's unsuccessful loan tour, yesterday made another bid for American "good-will" when the Rumanian ambassador in Washington, George Cretziano, conferred the highest military honor of his country upon two members of the 106th Infantry, New York National Guard at Peekskill.

The recipients were Sergeant Joseph Tracy and Joseph E. Miccio, of companies C and H respectively.

Miners' Rank and File Unites for Relief

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organized labor and sympathizers to proceed with the formation of relief conferences wherever possible for the purpose of assisting in the relief work for the striking bituminous miners. Steps will be taken to turn this movement into one of a national character.

Reign of Terror in Spadra.

SPADRA, Ark., July 5.—This mining camp, in the semi-anthracite fields of Arkansas is undergoing the organized terrorism of armed scab herders imported from the slums and back country of West Virginia. They rush up and down the roads in high powered cars, waving their sawed off shot guns, cursing and vilifying the miners' pickets. They swagger thru the camps, great pistols swinging at their hips, and continue the provocations. They commit indecent exposures before the miners' wives and children. They colonize prostitutes, imported by the coal company, amongst the shacks in which the miners' families have to live.

Miners fear to leave their houses to go on the picket line, for fear of attack on their families by the scabs and scab herders, and so the morning picket line is also breakfast time for all the decent elements in the community; young and old, men, women and children, gather around fires in the open and cook and eat their breakfast, while waiting for a chance to argue with the heavily armed scabs.

Police Shoot Mutineers.

BROWNVILLE, Pa., July 5.—A shooting and club swinging affair, with an unknown number of deaths, has taken place at Fitzhenry, Pa., a mining property of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. It followed a mutiny of the non-union miners employed as strike-breakers in which the demonstration was made against the low wages and unbearable conditions of scab labor.

Secrecy Prevails.

About fifteen non-union miners took part in the revolt. All the shooting was done by the Coal and Iron police hired by the company. Every effort is made to hush up the details of what took place.

Seven miners escaped from the mine immediately after the affair and told union pickets who are constantly on duty that they would never work for the company again. The conditions are so bad that only those men known to be entirely loyal to the management are allowed to talk together.

At the non-union Crescent mines, a short time ago there was an explosion which demolished two buildings. Statements of those who drove four wagons to the scene of disaster and picked up that many wagonloads of legs, arms, heads and other parts of the blasted non-unionists indicate that between forty and forty-five were killed.

The local paper recording the event said that only two were killed and three or four wounded had been sent to Brownsville General Hospital.

In this case also, a deliberate attempt is made to keep secret the horrors of a scab's life. Nobody but the wagon drivers were allowed on the scene until it was cleaned up.

E. A. WHITE ORGANIZATION, Inc.
New Office
225 WEST 146 STREET
Telephone LAKESIDE 8-6000
New York May 19th, 1927.

Dear Sir & Brothers:

We are former officers of one of the largest Unions of the State of New York, namely the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, are at present connected with the largest Real Estate organization of the United States, and are very glad to say have been very successful. We would therefore be very glad to help some of our fellow workers in making life a little easier for them than it is possible at the present time in our industry.

We know as a matter of experience, that as no officer of a Union, you surely have a few personal friends who you would like to help during the time that they are out of work.

We can assure you that your friends will greatly appreciate the opportunity should you send them to our office.

Sincerely yours,

Israel Fennelberg

Former Gen. Mgr. of the Joint Board

Cloak Dept. Dressmakers Union of N. Y.

Saul Metz

Former Vice-President of the I. L. G. U.

Brooklyn, Coney Island

P. S. Kindly have your personal friends call to see either Mr. Metz or Mr. Fennelberg, any day excepting Saturday between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. at the above address.

NEW YORK MILWAUKEE CHICAGO WASHINGTON BOSTON PHOENIX

When right wing officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union find that the fund of that organization are starting to run dry due to their open scab character, they look for new fields to conquer. One of the most profitable is the real estate business, as the above letter sent to trade unions by Israel Fennelberg and Saul Metz, former vice-presidents of the I. L. G. U. will show. While real estate might not be as profitable as running an amusement park as Morris Sigman will testify, it still has its advantages.

All China Labor Union Wants War on Chiang

(Continued from Page One)

law, their activities must be suspended pending their reorganization according to former orders of the Nationalist Government. Certain right wing members of the Kuomintang who attempted to extract personal advantages must be excluded from the party.

"Regarding Hsu Kei-shiang (leader of the Changsha counter-revolution) whose actions were inspired by a desire for fairness and who did not transgress the limits of the law or did not break discipline, he must bear light discipline such as censure but not exclusion from the army."

Wants Dictatorship of Hunan.

"Moreover I beg permission to punish all those violating the orders of the Nationalist Government as counter-revolutionaries in order to thus preserve the party's supremacy."

Tang's purely formal request for "suppression to suppress counter-revolutionaries" is interpreted as an announcement that he will attempt to set up a dictatorship in Hunan. His defense of Hsu Kei-shiang is an open act of defiance against the Nationalist Government.

Commercial Plane Crash; 2 Dead.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Two men were dead and another suffering from serious injuries today, as the result of the crash of a commercial airplane on Laugherty Island, near Rising Sun, Ind., yesterday afternoon. Harry Danbury, 24, and Raymond Hodges, 30, both of Rising Sun, passengers, were killed, and Edward Roefling, Cleveland, O., the pilot, was being treated at the Jewish Hospital here today.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

The Sacco-Vanzetti conference is out to reach many more thousands of Chicagoans with the message "Justice and freedom for these innocent workers."

The drive for signatures to petitions is being speeded up, a conference of Italian organizations will be held July 8th and a special northwest side mass meeting will also be held on Friday night, July 8th.

Carpenters Union donates hall for Sacco-Vanzetti meeting.

On request of the committee, Local 181 of the Carpenters Union granted the use of Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave. for the July 8th Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting.

The speakers will include, F. W. Biedenkapp, of International Labor Defense, Dr. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of "Christian Century" and Albert Wechsler, of Local 144, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago.

The committee has called upon all northwest side organizations and individuals to help Sacco-Vanzetti by supporting this meeting and renewing the petition-signature-getting activities.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

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of a government the country that is at war with the masses should fight for it or not. For instance, should the U. S. S. R. be attacked by one or more capitalist powers, it should be the duty of every worker inside and outside the Soviet Union to place his life at the service of the proletarian fatherland. Dr. Holmes is about as illogical as one could be.

AMONG the canny precautions taken by Calvin Coolidge to prepare himself for a successful political career was his decision to be born on July 4. It is quite possible that many 100 per cent Americans born on that day are now pining away behind prison bars in these United States; another case of many being called but few chosen. Still, had Coolidge not broken the Boston policemen's strike he might still be an unknown quantity outside of the codfish state, and President Warren G. Harding might have eaten shell fish in vain.

SENATOR JAMES REED of Missouri may be obliged to take his slush fund investigation committee to Nicaragua. The United States government has appointed General Frank R. McCoy to supervise the 1928 elections in that country. Hitherto elections in Central American countries were only cheap imitations of such proceedings in Cicero, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. The voters took advantage of the holiday atmosphere to try their aim on their adversaries' coat buttons. But if the American system is introduced there, the voters will be drilled to repeat, vote, tombstones, steal ballots—all for ten dollars a head. Southwards the march of democracy makes its way.

DR. ROACH STRATON is busy denying that his son threw a pent-

cock fit or that his own interest in Uldine Utley, the sixteen-year-old blonde, is more than spiritual. The Dr. has his hands full but he likes the work. He frankly admits he wants publicity and justifies the hunt for it on the ground that the cause is worthy. Quite logical. Stratton was peeved at the newspapers during Queen Marie of Rumania's visit here. The papers ignored the religious mountebank, calculating the queen was better mental moron food. Now, the Doc is clicking nicely, between trans-Atlantic airplane feats and regal visits.

ROLF LIUM, the boy preacher of Rapid City, South Dakota could not have selected a better city to get famous in. Rolf is in his very early twenties and is the product of a Carleton College lady teacher who instructed the young man in public speaking. It is not every young man who is given the opportunity to serve a president of a mighty republic his weekly spiritual dinner. This is surely the land of opportunity.

KING FUAD of Egypt did not visit London in order to make the rounds of the Leicester Square pubs or see the guards change shifts at Buckingham Palace. This king is merely a puppet of British imperialism. He was placed on the throne by the British and his visit is a public recognition of his loyalty to the empire. The reception to Fuad will serve the twin objects of impressing the British masses with the virility of the empire and impressing the visiting king with the grandeur and power of the imperial seat. Left to his own devices in Egypt and to the mercy of the Egyptian masses, his body would long ago have provided needy worms with enough calories to keep them in energy for a year.

WILL PLUNDER THE FED'L TREASURY TO SAVE CALVIN

Greatest Vote-Buying Plan Predicted

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP).—More dangerous than the challenge of Al Smith's Democratic candidacy to Calvin Coolidge's chances for a third term in the White House is the threatening economic depression.

The intimate circle of high Republican officials and politicians whose fortunes are bound up in Coolidge's bid for re-election look with more or less tolerance upon the New York governor, whose candidacy they believe will tear the Democratic party to pieces on the religious and liquor questions. But a hard slump in industrial production in 1928 coupled with the possibility that the Democrats might choose a standard-bearer like Owen D. Young, head of General Electric, would not only imperil Coolidge's chances for re-nomination but might defeat Herbert Hoover or any other candidate the Republican convention next summer might select.

Billions For Votes.

But the problem of an industrial depression with millions unemployed and business in the doldrums has not completely flabbergasted the steersmen of the Republican craft. Instead every indication points to the certainty that they have a solution ready made to stave it off. That is the accumulation of a tremendous reserve in Mellon's treasury vaults which the moment the dangerously inflated credit situation shows signs of deflation.

Gigantic Corruption Plan.

Big business sees the possibilities in throwing federal millions—billions if need be—into the breach to stimulate industry when the crisis arrives. That explains the favorable talk beginning to run through the Wall Street press in favor of dumping a cool billion into the Nicaragua canal, another billion into the St. Lawrence-to-the-sea waterway, \$400,000,000 for Mississippi flood control. In fact Wall Street sees clearly that the Mellon-Big Business tax-shifting policy, which has resulted in throwing \$15,000,000 a year in surplus values wrong from labor's toll on the market for investment, is in danger of causing the ship of industry.

The President's financial advisers have warned him that too much of the nation's wealth is going into the hands of the few, who are dumping it into capital expenditures both here and abroad, increasing dangerously the productive capacity of the national and world industrial plant and leading with certainty to a tremendous crisis of over-production or under-consumption.

Borah For Coolidge.

Senator Borah, who has come out for Coolidge for a third term, backs up the new administration policy by calling for government development of the Great Lakes-to-Atlantic waterway and harnessing of the Colorado and Mississippi. Secretary Hoover is also a warm advocate of the public works in depression theory.

Administration supporters, boasting now of the \$600,000,000 surplus from the fiscal year just ended, are warning business not to expect big tax reductions. Instead there is some talk of the possibility of a decline in business activity and more of accumulating hundreds of millions to throw into the industrial breach if and when depression comes. Militarists take satisfaction out of the situation for they see an end of the economy regime with millions poured into naval shipyards, armaments plants and steel mills as part of the new Coolidge program of stimulating flagging industry by bountiful federal expenditures.

A G.O.P. Weapon.

Progressive economists and radicals who have advocated the public works in depression policy long before Coolidge dreamed of the presidency, may see a weapon devised to protect workers against unemployment turned into an instrument to prolong the political life of the dominant political party and assure another decade of business prosperity for the speculators in national resources and needs. Economy, Republican political password of 1921-26, thus finds itself in the discard in 1927 with a diametrically opposite policy pursued to keep Coolidge firmly seated on the throne for the 1928-32 reign.

Search For Bodies.

OSSING, N. Y., July 5.—Dragging the bed of the Hudson River with grappling hooks, Ossining police continued their search today for the bodies of three New York youths who drowned a few yards out from the Sing Sing Prison bulkhead yesterday in one of the most tragic holiday accidents in the history of Westchester County.

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Needle Trade Defense

Stadium Concert.

Only two weeks remain to prepare for the Coney Island Concert which will take place on Saturday evening, July 16th.

The Concert which will be the best this season, will be broadcast throughout the entire East, by the powerful New Station, WGU, Alexia Kosloff, world famous ballet master, formerly of the Russian Imperial Opera, will present in person with his famous ballet Bordone's "Prince Igor." Those who saw Kosloff in his production of "Schercherade" last year will remember the enthusiasm he called out and will be glad to hear that he will be with us again.

Besides Kosloff, the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 will provide the musical program conducted by the now world famous, Ernő Rapee. Tickets are \$1.00 for general admission and \$2 for reserved seats. They can now be bought at the following stations: Joint Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714; Joseph Lidsky Book Store, 202 E. Broadway; Sazer's Restaurant, 78 Second Ave.; Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant, 1600 Madison Avenue; Solin's Restaurant, 222 East 14th Street; J. Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn; London Vegetarian Restaurant, 239 E. 4th Street, Williamsburg; Rapaport & Cutler Book Store, 1310 Southern Blvd., Bronx; Joint Board Cloakmakers, 128 East 25th Street; Furriers Joint Board, 22 East 22nd Street; Local 22, 16 West 21st Street.

Newark Furriers.

The Newark Furriers have won their strike, but they have not forgotten that they still belong to the Furriers Union. Now that they are back on the job they are commencing to prove their solidarity with the striking furriers of New York. A group of five decided to contribute their share to the Strike Fund and Relief Committee at once and as they had no money they borrowed \$250 and sent it in to the office. The Newark furriers are all pledging themselves to help the New York workers during the entire period of the strike by donating a percentage of their pay every week.

Newark Again.

Women's Council No. 2 bought a \$25 bond; Mrs. Altman, \$15 bond; John Pappas of the Cook and Walters Union, \$10 bond; Women's Council No. 1 pledged itself to raise \$100, fifty of which was sent to the office at once.

Freiheit Dramatic Studio.

At the commencement exercises of the Freiheit Dramatic Studio a collection of \$840 was made. The members pledge themselves to work for the Defense while on vacation. The money was forwarded by the secretary of the studio, A. Holtz.

Jewish Alliance Aids.

A group of workers of the Jewish National Alliance collected \$50 at their meeting in Manhattan Lyceum June 27 which was forwarded to the Defense office. They also pledged themselves to give full assistance in the struggle and called upon the furriers to courageously keep on their fight for right to organize. The following contributed: H. Grossberg, H. Singer, Swartzbaum, Fishman, Pomerantz, Gelfand, Yabak, R. Berger, S. Singbaum, R. Oserbach, N. Weinrit, H. Weinrit, A. Grossberg, I. Berger. The money was delivered by H. Singer.

Other Contributions.

At a wedding in the house of Louison and Kleinman Solomon Bumanan collected \$18 for the Defense. George Drube of Toledo, Ohio, sent a \$10 contribution. \$10.50 was collected at a party at the home of Hersh Leib Brenner.

The workers at Camp Kinderland collected \$120 which is also gratefully acknowledged.

Dies Laughing Over Dog Bite.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 5.—An ecstatic condition developing from a poisonous dog bite caused the death today of Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, 36, of London Mills, near here, who literally laughed herself to death. Physicians expressed themselves puzzled by the case. Instead of hydrophobia, Mrs. Hoyt was the victim of long laughing spells. She was bitten five weeks ago.

and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Tourists to Begin Journey to U.S.S.R. On Bastille Holiday

Bastille Day, July 14, will be celebrated by one group of Americans by starting off from New York for Soviet Russia, on the first general tour to that country since it became a Workers' Republic.

Going direct to Leningrad, the party—which is being organized by the World Tourists, Inc., of 41 Union Square—will be met by representatives of the USSR Cultural Relations Society and by them taken to visit the old palaces where the former Czar lived, to the palaces which have now been converted into children's villages, to the great power plants and factories, the museums and art galleries. Then after an overnight train journey, the party will start, under the same guidance, to see the wonders of Moscow.

Arrangements have been made by the Cultural Relations Society at all points on the itinerary for special service, and for all facilities to enable the tourists, to see the points of interest under the most favorable circumstances. Guides and interpreters will accompany the party and will do everything possible along the way to make the tourists comfortable.

There are still a few days left in which applications for this tour may be filled but after next Saturday, July 9, it will be too late. The opportunity to visit Russia this summer will be gone. Those interested in this July 14 tour should act at once. Further information can be obtained by writing to the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, New York.

Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

by Nikolai Bukharin

Nikolai Bukharin, besides being the president of the Communist International, is the leading Marxist theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical systems of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, Mill, etc.) Bukharin studies the dominant bourgeois political economy known as the Austrian School (Menger, Bohm-Bawerk, Wiesner, Walras, Clark, etc.). In a brilliant style and with lucid reasoning, he analyzes the theories of Marginal Utility, Value and Profit of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Austrian School is governed by the vulgar psychology of the rentier, the coupon-clipper of the octavo, \$2.50

Another Important Book by Bukharin

White "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy. "Historical Materialism" by the same author is an application of the theory of Marxism to the field of sociology. This book has already become a classic and is considered one of the outstanding Marxist classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied to an analysis of the various social phenomena. octavo, \$3.25

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COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL LOWERS STANDARDS AT THE GRAVE OF VOIKOV

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The address made by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, speaking for the Communist International at the funeral of Comrade P. L. Voikov in the Red Square was as follows:

TODAY the Communist International lowers its standards over the fresh grave of another fallen soldier of the world revolution. For Comrade Voikov was a courageous fighter in the international struggle of the workers for victory over their oppressors. In all lands, the many National Sections of the Communist International, their crimson standards mourning-bordered, pay tribute to the memory of Comrade Voikov, the first victim of the new war launched against the citadel of the social revolution—the Union of Soviet Republics.

For Comrade Voikov belonged not only to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. He was a part of and belonged to the toiling masses of the whole world. The brutal murder of Comrade Voikov has not only brought a heavy loss to the freed workers of the Soviet Union. His untimely death is a cruel loss suffered by all those workers still enslaved in the lands of capitalism.

Comrade Voikov, as the official representative of the First Workers' Republic, the spokesman of the Soviet Power, stationed in Warsaw, the nest of the Polish reaction, was an able builder of the new social order. The bloody assassin's deed that struck him down was instigated by the supporters of the capitalist regime that organizes in every land relentless onslaughts against the aspirations of those who labor. Especially, it is very clear that behind the murderer at Warsaw, pulling at the trigger of the death-dealing revolver, was the British imperialist tyranny itself, that organizes and directs the new anti-Soviet war.

But the British reaction, that invaded and plundered the offices of Arcos in London, does not stand alone. At its side we see also the grasping Dollar Imperialism of America that beholds in the rule of the Soviets an enemy of its bitter exploitation of the workers and farmers in its own homeland—a foe of its relentless exploitation of the peoples of subject and semi-subject nations.

It was no accident that the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, at Paris, just the other day launched a vicious attack against the government of the Workers and Peasants, declaring it would never be recognized by the capitalist government of America. Herrick's utterances were in perfect harmony with those of Winston Churchill, the British chancellor of the exchequer, who has just visited Mussolini in Rome, the home of the fascist tyranny, declaring his admiration for the labor-crushing Italian fascism that enters into an alliance with British imperialism for the new anti-Soviet attack.

The gang of imperialist murderers who slaughtered the workers of Nan-king, in China, who have joined in the raid on the Soviet embassy at Peking, who instigate and encourage the strangling and beheading of the best of the Chinese proletariat, who tighten the hangman's noose about the necks of the people of Nicaragua and Mexico, of Egypt and India, these are the real murderers of our comrade, Voikov, who died that the cause of the workers might live and triumph.

Before the open grave that will soon receive the last remains of our martyred comrade, the proletarian

hosts of the world, enlisted under the banners of the Communist International, pledge themselves to new struggles. Especially the workers of the two great English-speaking nations, the United States of America and Great Britain, the dominant imperialisms of today, must wage mightier battles against these powerfully entrenched foes of upward struggling mankind.

Today we also have in mind the service rendered the imperialist foe by the betrayers of labor, the support given by the MacDonalds, the Hendersons, and the Thomases to the Chamberlains, the Joynsen-Hickses, the Churchills, by the Greens, the Wolls and the Sigmans to the Coolidges, the Kelloggs and the Hoovers.

In Great Britain the Labor Party turns back from an open attack on the Baldwin Tory government. It merely asks for an investigation of the attack on Arcos and the breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union. In the United States, Vice-President Matthew Woll, speaking for the reaction within the American Federation of Labor, applauds the raids on Arcos, and calls for more vicious assaults by the Coolidge-Kellogg reaction against the Soviet Union. In every other land the social-democracy and the reactionary trade union bureaucracy play the same Judas role. They all have their price that capitalism is willing to pay. The Communist International carries on a relentless exposure of these traitors before the eyes of international labor, so that these lackeys of capitalism will be stripped of their power and become impotent in their efforts to continue their treason.

The workers of the world must know that the traitor social democracy and the servile trade union bureaucracy, that were the instruments of the warring capitalist powers in 1914, and who now continue in that role, are stained equally with the guilt of the murder of our comrade, Voikov. The social traitors of 1914 now rally in support of the war of their imperialist masters against the Soviet Union, which is also an attack on the cause of the workers in the capitalist homelands.

Today the International, that mourns its martyred dead by the hundreds of thousands, that has seen the most militant and courageous in its ranks fall in every land with the passing of the years, extends its consolation to the bereaved family, the consolation that comes from the knowledge that Voikov's deeds will be inscribed on the most glorious page of all in the history of the age-long struggle of the downtrodden; the page that records the last triumph against class rule; the final conquest of power and the complete liberation of the oppressed.

Today the International glories in the fact that from the masses of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union there will spring hundreds and thousands ready and eager to take the place in its ranks made vacant by the bullets of an imperialist assassin that struck down our comrade, Voikov.

As the earth closes over the casket that contains the last remains of our slain comrade, the Communist International raises its standards for renewed struggles. Voikov is dead. But the banner under which he fought

FIRST PHOTO OF GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE



This is the first picture of the three-power (Great Britain, Japan, United States) naval limitation conference, called by President Coolidge, in session at Geneva, Switzerland, a country without a navy.

The Labor Press in Poland

WARSAW, (By Mail).—The Polish Labor Press having revolutionary tendencies, is forced like all the revolutionary groups in the Polish Labor movement to engage in a prolonged and obstinate struggle with the bourgeoisie, the "defensive" (Secret Police), and reformism.

The Polish Labor Movement is united since 1920. Its leading body, the Central Commission of Trade Unions, like almost all the Central Committees of individual trade unions, is reformist. The revolutionary elements organized in the Red fractions compose in almost all the trade unions a small but influential minority. The revolutionary elements at the present moment have only been able to keep the administration in their own hands in a few unions—Commercial Employers', Chemical Workers', Glass Workers'—where, however, they hold their own despite police and reformist repression.

THE first central organ of the revolutionary minorities was created in 1920 by the supporters of the "Red" trade unions: the builders, leather workers, chemical workers and commercial employees. This was "Mysl Robotnicza" (Labor Thought), a fortnightly. In spite of persecution, arrests of editors and staff, etc., it continued to come out under different titles for almost two years. The Warsaw Trades Council, at that time the center of the revolutionary Trade Labor Movement, publishes a fortnightly "Przeglad Zwiastowcy" (Trade Union Education) afterwards called "Wiasomiel Zwiastowcy" (Trade Union News), which was however shut down in 1923 by the police. After this the journal was once again revived for a short time, but this time as a monthly. In the end of 1924 the leaders of the revolution-

and died still stands, more challenging than ever. Mightier than ever the growing army of the International proletarians.

Down with the oppressors of the workers! Down with the white terror! Down with imperialism!

Long live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat! Long live the Soviet Union! Long live the World Revolution!

THE reformists and the Government understand perfectly well the role of the revolutionary press in the Labor Movement and are taking corresponding measures. The Central Commission of the trade unions prohibits the circulation and sale of "Gos Pracy" on trade union premises. The Public Prosecutor confiscates literally every number, so that each time it has to be issued all over again, while it is usually speckled with white spaces by favor of the censor.

Despite all these repressions "Gos Pracy" was able to last out more than a year, and only a few weeks ago, during the last wave of fresh repressions sweeping over the revolutionary section of the working class the "Gos Pracy" was also swept away.

As well as the above-mentioned central organs some trade unions or Red Fractions of trade unions have published and are still, if but irregularly, publishing their own organs, also, of course, just as zealously persecuted by trade union bureaucracy and the authorities. Thus the chemical workers' union publishes a monthly "Robotnik Chemiczny" (The Chemical Worker); the Commercial Employers' Union publishes "Gos Pracownia" (The Voice of the Worker); the Red fraction of the Railwaymen's Union published in 1919 and 1920 illegally "The Railway Communist," from 1926 "The Signal" has been legally published, although its circulation among railwaymen is prohibited by the decision of the Central Committee of Trade Unions.

As well as the Polish Press there is a trade union press with revolutionary tendencies in the Ukrainian language. "Trade Union News" the organ of the Trade Union Minority is published in Eastern Galicia, the center, as is well known, of the oil industry; the paper is very popular there among the Ukrainian oil and lumber workers.

ary Trade Union Movement in Galicia, taking advantage of the fact that Austrian press laws allowed of slightly greater liberty than the Czarist laws, still in force in former Russian Poland, began to publish their "Syce Kwiazkove" (Trade Union Life), which was kept going until May, 1925.

THE reformists for the same period (1918-1922) published their organs "Zwiazkowice" (The Trade Unionist), also a fortnightly, appearing somewhat irregularly, and in 1922 coming to an end owing to lack of funds.

The new central organ of the revolutionary trade union minority arose in connection with the intensified opposition in the beginning of 1926. The treacherous policy of the PSERS, joining the coalition Government at this time, evoked strong opposition in the ranks of the party, leading to a split and the formation of a new group "PSP Left," a group consisting largely of trade unionists from former Austrian Poland, chiefly Teshin Silesia, imbued with a revolutionary spirit. This group put forward the slogans of the implacable class struggle, the united Labor front, single mass trade unions. It began to publish a weekly trade union opposition organ: "Glos Pracy" (Voice of Labor) a proposition to the development and determination of the ideology of this group its organ became more significant and went deeper into trade union movement questions in all their aspects, becoming the central organ of the revolutionary minority.

THE uplift in the Polish Labor Movement, caused by Pilsudski's coup d'etat and a favorable industrial boom during the last half of 1926, was vividly reflected in the columns of "Glos Pracy." While the reformist press systematically ignored those facts and phenomena in the Labor Movement "Glos Pracy" gave its readers exact and full information, showed all manifestations of working class life from the point of view of the class struggle, thus assisting solidarity and unity among the Polish working masses, the putting forward of slogans common to the whole working class of the common revolutionary struggle.

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THE political press having revolutionary tendencies is of course subjected to still greater persecution than the trade union. The political labor organs during the short time which they are allowed to exist naturally give as much space as possible to questions of the trade union movement. The journal outlasting all the others, to be exact, from 1920 to 1924, was the revolutionary, educational organ known as "Culture."

A considerable section of the political revolutionary press is of course published and circulated illegally.

THE monthly journal "Robotniky Przeglad Gospodarczy" (Labor Economic Review), published in 1922, is the central organ of the reformist Central Commission of Trade Unions. This journal is of an informative character. Besides colorless articles of a general nature and official communication it prints data on the state of industry, the position of the working class, etc., drawn exclusively from Government and bourgeois sources.

MOST of the trade unions—miners, metal workers, lumber workers, agricultural, municipal, railway workers, etc.—publish monthly organs. "The Railway Trade Unionist," the big and prosperous weekly of the railwaymen's union, comes out very regularly. Most of these organs are conducted in reformist spirit in accordance with the make-up of the principal union administrations.

"Robotnik" (The Worker), organ of the PSP, "Naprzod" (Forward), the big organ of the PSP, "Gazeta Robotnicza" (Labor News), Upper Silesian PSP organ, and other political reformist organs; of course devote some of their columns to questions of working class life as we have already shown, the reformist tendencies show themselves much more clearly in the formation given and the light thrown on it, than in the flowery insincere editorials.—S. Belskaya.

Mexican Workers Rap U. S. Imperial Policy in South America at Meet

MEXICO CITY, July 5.—The Anti-Imperialist League which is carrying on intensive propaganda directed against Wall Street and the American Department of State, staged a Fourth of July mass-meeting here yesterday at which speakers drew sharp comparisons between the America of 1776 and the America of today.

Prior to the mass demonstration the city was flooded with the League's posters which read as follows:

"1776—Washington, Franklin; liberty, independence.
"1927—Coolidge, Sinclair, Morgan; petroleum, Wall Street.
"Texas in 1847; Panama in 1903; Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Sacco-Vanzetti, Imperialism, Kellogg, robbery."

Chile Deportations Go On Under Ibanez

MENDOZA, Argentina, July 5.—The wholesale deportation of political leaders suspected of opposing the Ibanez dictatorship continues at full blast.

Among those forced from the country recently are Enrique Matte-Figueroa, nephew of the former president, and Eliodoro Yanez, who sponsored the coming international press conference at Geneva.

The Ibanez dictatorship which overthrew constitutional government is believed to have been engineered by the Guggenheim interests, which have invested heavily in Chilean copper and nitrate.

Ship Comes In Ablaze.

Fire was discovered today in the hold of the Pacific Steam Navigation liner Ebro shortly after she docked at the foot of Morton Street, North River, with eighty-nine passengers from South American ports.

10,000 Chinese Wounded In Nationalist Capital; Call for Workers to Aid

CHICAGO, July 5.—A telegram just received by the International Workers' Aid states that 10,000 Workers and Peasants lie wounded in the Lazarett at Wuchang, while the Revolutionary army continues its victorious onward march toward Peking.

The Chinese workers and peasants are paying a price that staggers humanity. Governments are supporting counter-revolutionary forces with finances and war ammunition, but giving absolutely no support or relief to the Chinese Revolutionary fighters.

In spite of this, a new China is arising, a China that will not be a menace to the workers of other countries, because of cheap coolie labor that lives on rice and hard task.

The following telegram should receive the whole-hearted support of every liberty-loving man or woman; they need medicine, bandages and food.

International Workers' Aid, Chicago, Ill.

Ten thousand wounded in the Wichang-Lazarett—we need immediate help. Non-Chinese doctors and nurses from all parts of China are aiding the wounded. Money is urgently needed to carry on the relief work. We anxiously await your assistance. (Signed)—Madam Sun Yat Sen.

Forward your donation today to the International Workers' Aid. National headquarters, 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

New England Pledges Aid to Daily Worker

(Continued from Page One)

Clubs, this will result in helping spread this struggle for a free press over the other states in New England, as well as Massachusetts.

The last time that Engdahl attempted to speak on Boston Common, during the congressional election campaign last fall, he was stopped by the police. Nevertheless a meeting was held at that time at Scully Square in another section of the city.

Engdahl was given a big ovation Sunday, however, when he appeared and when it was announced by Chairman Harry Cantor that he would give the news of the latest developments in the Union of Soviet Republics as well as expose the vicious attack by the government against The DAILY WORKER.

This is not the first time that the editors and business managers of labor publications have been sent to prison," said Engdahl, "and it will certainly not be the last. But it is absolutely necessary that all workers acquaint themselves with the vital issues involved in this fight. This is not only an attack on The DAILY WORKER. It is a blow being struck against the whole working class."

Engdahl told of the necessity of strengthening the workers' press in this country to voice labor's viewpoint during the present world crisis that grows out of the Chinese revolution and the new war being launched against the Soviet Union.

Engdahl told of the growth of Soviet industry and agriculture, giving details of his visit to "Amo," the big automobile plant in Moscow.

"I spoke at the May Day demonstration in the textile center of Ozyer, 125 miles south of Moscow," said Engdahl. "They asked me to carry a message to you, the textile workers of the United States. These textile workers in the Soviet Union have a 100 per cent union. In greeting the workers in the textile industry in this country, they give voice to their hopes that you will also develop your 100 per cent Textile Workers' Union. They hope that the time will come when the textile workers in all countries will become united in a really International Textile Workers' Union." I take this opportunity to carry out my pledge to the Russian textile workers to extend this greeting to you.

The large audience received this greeting with considerable enthusiasm. The response grew as Engdahl pointed out the growing war danger contained in the new imperialist threats against the Soviet Union.

Against the New Capitalist War.

"Do not allow one penny of your money to be spent, nor one drop of workers' blood to be shed in the new war being planned against the Soviet Union," urged Engdahl. "Refuse to support this new capitalist war." And the audience thundered its approval.

Numerous questions were asked towards the close of the meeting, during which an appeal was made for members for the Party.

The gathering at Worcester was one of the largest of the kind ever held in New England. The three-day conference included a delegation that had come from New York City in a huge auto-bus hired for the occasion. Among the other speakers, in addition to Engdahl, was J. O. Bentall, who told of the most recent developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the death sentence imposed against these two workers. These resolutions will be forwarded immediately to Governor Fuller.

Bert Wolfe addressed gatherings held by Finnish workers at Gardner, Mass., and by the Workers' (Communist) Party at West Roxbury.

Paper Bullets



"One propagandist is worth 20 armed soldiers," says Li Ho-lin, director of the Central Propaganda Bureau of the Chinese Nationalist Army.

"Our enemies could have well withstood our steel bullets." Before the 150,000,000 paper bullets they are powerless.

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A Suggestion to the Harassed Farmers and Stockmen in and Around Rapid City.

There is taking place in and around Rapid City, South Dakota, a contemptible farce of the most nauseous kind.

A New England president, whose every act and utterance has shown that he despises the more liberal West, is cavorting in grotesque attire to prove that he is "one of the boys."

Not less disgusting than the antics of Coolidge, is the trucking attitude of the local politicians who are herding—no other word describes the methods used—large sections of the populace into the proximity of the presidential premises to be beguiled with speeches which for sheer inanity set a new record.

Consider the situation. Coolidge slapped the whole agricultural and stockraising sections of the population in the face when he vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill. But more insulting than the veto itself were the reasons given for his opposition to it. The language of the president's statement in this connection seemed to be chosen for the express purpose of humiliating its supporters. In almost so many words he told the farmers that they did not know what they wanted and if they did there was no particular reason why it should be given to them.

The wave of resentment which arose following the veto scared the Coolidge advisers. Rumors of the strength of the Lowden following in the Middle West and West were responsible for the choice of the Coolidge vacation site.

Now the stiff and clammy Cal is trying to act like Teddy the Cowboy and cuts a pitiful figure. There is no real glamor to be cast around this juiceless individual above whose peaked face a "ten-gallon hat" brings joy to the heart of the most mediocre cartoonist.

The cynical comments of the correspondents fit in well with the rest of the picture. They do not even trouble to conceal the sneering attitude of the presidential circle toward the farmers and stockmen. Contemptuously they state in so many words a good crop and good prices will allay the discontent provided that the campaign hokum is dished up in rich enough doses.

Meanwhile the drab figure of Coolidge goes thru its paces. The somber environment of the New England farm is replaced by the gaudy glitter of a period which the westerners themselves barely remember. The stage coach period passed long ago. Barbed wire fences have replaced the open ranges. The "cowboys" ride in flivvers and not on plunging cayuses. The ranches have become farms and the farmer's margin between income and expenditure has been wiped out. Mortgages have replaced bank accounts.

The stageplay in and around Rapid City has no connection with reality. It is simply a crude attempt to make the population of this section forget its problems, forget the connection between the banks, trusts and railroads and Calvin Coolidge—who represents these interests, and not farmers and workers, as president of the United States.

500,000 leaflets, summarizing the issues which affect the farmers and stockgrowers, exposing the real role of Coolidge and putting forward its practical program, distributed in the "vacation area" by the United Farmers' Educational League, would give his campaign managers something to think about.

Geneva, China and War.

A small American band is keeping in secret conclave at Geneva, preparing to meet the gravest issue that has loomed athwart the horizon of the tri-power conference. . . . the American delegation is pleased to consider the 600,000 ton total presented to the technical committee as "unofficial". . . . the British will have time to present new proposals more in harmony with the American invitation to limit naval armament. . . . In the event that the British again present the same figures, American opinion, as expressed today, will be that "Great Britain is playing a dangerous game." (Geneva dispatch to the New York Times July 3.)

Taken in connection with the news that president Coolidge and his advisers are devoting much time to the consideration of the problems arising at Geneva, that strong pressure is being brought to bear for the speedy recognition of the anti-labor Nanking government by the United States, and we have a fairly complete picture of the manner in which the question of naval armament and Chinese policy dovetail in the secret chambers of the state department.

So widely does the British proposal for a 600,000 ton cruiser allotment differ from what the American representatives are instructed to agree to that, in a situation wherein such questions as the attitude of Japan and the British naval base at Singapore are decisive, it seems hardly possible for an agreement to be reached.

As the control of the Pacific area is the immediate prize and as the Nanking government apparently is quite willing to make big concessions to American imperialist policy, in fact has already shown by its slaughter of workers and suppression of labor unions that it is following the best established American procedure, there is a strong likelihood that recognition of Nanking may follow because of the necessity of American imperialism for an instrument which it can wield in China against both Britain and Japan.

The recognition of the Nanking government by America would place it in a position where it could talk decisively to the other powers, and to Great Britain especially, in view of her huge interests in the sections under its control, recognition would be a severe blow.

It is easy to understand, that with the present proofs of antagonism showing themselves at Geneva, such an act by the United States could be interpreted as practically a declaration of war.

These speculations are made, and they are by no means far-fetched, in order to show that the logical result of American and British imperialist policy is the creation of a war situation.

It is possible, of course, that some formula will be found at Geneva which will serve to conceal for some time longer the

THE WORKER WHO CELEBRATES AIR FLIGHTS



Labors of the Amsterdam International

By OLGA FALK.

BERLIN (By Mail).—The Amsterdam International is now chiefly busy with its internal affairs. The impending Congress in August brings forth questions of finance, the question of the Secretariat, headquarters of the International, and many others. Questions occupying the foreground in the life of a true International—the economic struggle of the working class, the struggle with threatened war, the fight against imperialism—which have always played a very modest role in the life of Amsterdam, have now been pushed right into the background. The fact that a month ago during the Italo-Yugoslavian conflict the meeting of the Amsterdam International's Executive which should have worked out the question of the International's action in regard to this conflict, was postponed is extremely characteristic. Oudegeest, questioned by the correspondent of the Dutch paper "Het Volk" whether such postponement implied that the danger of war had become less, replied phlegmatically:

"The danger has not become less, but it would be better to hold the Executive meeting in two weeks' time." Better or worse we do not know, but certainly it comes to the same thing—nothing will be altered by their resolution being passed sooner or later.

The recently passed resolution with regard to the unsuccessful work of the provisional commission to the Disarmament Conference bears precisely such a character—that of a hastily drawn up official document. A document had to be produced, since, try as Amsterdam might to advertise the League of Nations, the sterility of its work in this as in all other spheres was a little too obvious. The International issued on this question an appeal to all affiliated organizations for an energetic campaign against the reactionary and military powers. But no one need be alarmed by these pugnacious words—the campaign proposed is to be carried on chiefly in the press.

THE Amsterdamites contented themselves with yet another appeal—this time to the League of Nations—on the question of the danger of war. As for the still more urgent question of modern political life—the question of the Chinese Revolution—Amsterdam took up a position of blatant mockery. They intend to set up connections with the Chinese trade unions and embark upon a campaign in their favor only after everything is settled down and smoothed over in China, recommending the Chinese workers in the meantime to cease collaboration with their bourgeoisie in the national emancipatory struggle. Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the Chinese revolution evoked nothing but malevolent glances from the Amsterdamites.

growing breach between America and Britain. It is quite probable, for instance, that the international bankers now in conference here, have met to devise a policy to meet the present situation.

But the mere fact that capitalist governments and various powerful sections of the capitalist class are engaging in a whole series of international conferences which have accomplished nothing so far to ease the growing tension, is an unfailing sign that war plans are being made as the political instability of capitalism forces itself more and more upon the attention of the foreign offices.

Those who say that there is no danger of war today are either blind fools, dupes, or conscious agents of imperialism.

BUT they have really no time for questions of high policy! It is much more important for them to put their own house (sadly needing a spring cleaning) in order.

In the first place their financial affairs are in a disastrous condition. Of 24 organizations affiliated to Amsterdam, 11 have paid no entrance fees and 6 have paid no membership dues for many years. Even England failed to pay two-thirds of their membership dues during the last years. The International's income for the last year did not exceed 100,000 guilders. Their expenses were, however, much higher than this. The funds of the International which were 114,510 guilders in the beginning of 1926 were only 43,000 by the end of the year. Thus in one year 71,000 guilders in addition to the 100,000 received from membership dues have melted away. This is a situation tottering on the brink of ruin. The Bureau has had to mortgage the International's house in Amsterdam, to sell its typography and face the question of the cutting down of expenses in the most serious manner.

WHAT turn was taken by this cutting down? The first thing to feel the axe was cultural work, and it was resolved not to organize the International Summer School this year and to cut down the already trifling amount of publishing that was done. The International's monthly has been reduced to a slim pamphlet of 16 pages, containing only official notices and it was decided to cease the publication of the pamphlet in French and English.

All this cannot, however, save the situation. The International's funds go rather on administrative expenses than on cultural work, assistance to members on strike and victims of government repression. Even before the Vienna Congress it was stated that administrative expenses swallow the lion's share of their funds. The secretaries of the International (of whom there are three) get 10,000 guilders a year each, members of the General Council get 25 guilders a day for their expenses. The International maintains a staff of well-paid technical employees.

AND there is yet another point which costs the Amsterdam International dear. National hatred between the trade unionists in hostile countries roused by the war made itself so strongly felt at the first post-war congress that the International was forced to choose as its headquarters a neutral country. The choice of Holland involved unnecessary expenditure on interpreters, and translators since all documents had to be translated into Dutch as well as into the three European languages. Holland is, moreover, one of the most expensive countries in Europe.

It turned out, however, not so easy to overcome all these difficulties. As soon as the question of cutting down the number of secretaries arose, the

fur began to fly. The business affairs of the International are actually carried out by Oudegeest, with some assistance by Sassenbach. But the British who form the biggest section of the International will not hear of the withdrawal of the British secretary, Brown. Sassenbach, moreover, has definitely stated that he will in no event agree to act as assistant secretary. At the last meeting of the bureau (25-26 April) an agreement was arrived at on this question according to the official report, but it is not yet known who is to be sacrificed on the altar of economy.

THINGS became still worse when the question of cutting down the secretaries' salaries was brought forward. Oudegeest refuses to take less than 10,000 guilders a year and the members of the Bureau are afraid to insist, for Oudegeest in order to become secretary of the International refused a seat in the Dutch Parliament, from which his accretions would have been much greater.

WHAT was to be done? The Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions suggest to raise the dues in the International from 12 to 18 guilders per 1,000 members. This suggestion, however, has met with determined resistance. The Austrians and the Swiss have already definitely declared that membership dues cannot be raised; the British, whose financial affairs are at present anything but brilliant, also refuse to agree to this; the French membership fees are as it is difficult to collect, and they cannot possibly pay more.

A great struggle went on behind the scenes with regards to the alteration of the International's headquarters. At the previous meeting of the Bureau the question of its transference to a more central country was discussed. The whole labor press hesitatingly interpreted this as an intention to transfer the International's headquarters to Berlin, to which the Germans whose influence in the International is ever on the increase, have long aspired. The British and the French, however, were against this. At the last session of the National Council of the reformist General Confederation of Labor in France Jouhaux declared that the headquarters of the International would remain in Holland.

THE official reports of the International are generally speaking meagre and terse. Most of our information on the misunderstandings and complication going on in the International has been gained from the left socialist press (Paul Levy's paper, the organ of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions and others), so daring as to criticize Oudegeest's economy and endeavor to mend matters. Even the most favorable criticism, however, does not the slightest desire to carry their difficulties into the open, for the judgment of their working class members, hoping to smooth everything over in camera. But truth will out and the crisis in the Amsterdam International is already being shouted from the roof-tops.

Break Altitude Record.
WASHINGTON, July 5.—A new world's altitude record for seaplanes was written in the records today. Lieut. C. C. Champion took a Wright Apache plane 37,500 feet above the capital yesterday, breaking his own world's record of 33,455 feet established two months ago.

DRAMA

Woe to the Vanquished, "The Streets of Sorrow"

Review By VERN SMITH
Another play of post war Vienna, starving, sick, corrupt, and yet heroic. And as usual, since the power of censorship is still in the hands of the bourgeoisie, the interest centers around the trials and tribulations of the newly poor, not of those who have been "always with ye."

I am informed that the play, as originally produced, had a much more definite working class emphasis, and that the censorship here resulted first in a good deal of this being cut out, and then that after consultation among themselves, those whose business it is to make the world safe for Rabbitt cut out most of the rest of the "labor angle," and in general made a mess of the thing, giving it a peculiar confused and faltering aspect. However, it is in its final form as a product of censorship that it has to be reviewed, since it is in that form that the public sees it.

This is the story of the sadness of the "shabby genteel," the steady decline and painful corruption of the old ruling class, and of the bureaucrats especially. Councillor Rumfort has two daughters, and is so proud that he turns out of his house a paying American roomer when his youngest daughter is charged with stealing two tins of canned meat. Of course she did steal the meat, and the other daughter, Greta (played excellently by Greta Garbo) nearly becomes an inmate of a disorderly house in her efforts to keep the family going.

That is half of the interest. The other half centers around the rise of the greedy new bourgeoisie; those who, like the butcher of Melchior Street, make Greta stand in line all night for the chance to buy meat, and then call the police to chase her away, only because the meat is sold out, and the higher elements of this new capitalism, like the profiteers Canzani and Rosenow, who look on a huge scale, stealing mines, swindling in the stock market, swilling in the night clubs and clutching down the daughters of the old ruling class for their pleasure.

The proletarians who appear in the story are not, as such, essential to the plot but serve as background for the crimes and degeneration of their "betters." Chief of the proletarian characters is the murderer, Maria Lechner, who might as well have come from any other class in the rotting Vienna society. In the end there is a bread riot by those who do not, as do the Rumfort family, worry over the change from a meat diet to one of cabbage, but suffer under a constant diminution of their accustomed cabbage rations. This is treated as an elemental outburst, without leadership, merely the hand of fate which punishes certain of the filthiest of the rich.

There is an indirect slap at the American Red Cross, the officers of which complain that all they see in Vienna is luxury. There is a definite touch of anti-semitism, all the worst villains, especially the profiteers, being given Jewish faces. The play is in the European tradition, which holds that an actress should do something more than merely pose beautifully, and that scenery, instead of being the chief attraction in a film should be an appropriate background for the action.

Junkers Build Concrete Runway.
BERLIN, July 5.—Discussion of a Berlin-to-New York non-stop flight was given marked impetus today by the announcement of the Junkers airplane works that they are constructing a concrete runway for planes with especially heavy loads that would attempt record flights. Ever since Clarence Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine made their great flight from New York to Kottbus, Germany, there has been considerable talk of a flight from this country to the United States.

New Crop of Fliers.
CHICAGO, July 5.—The science of aviation and the art of flying are to be taught in the public schools here, according to an announcement made today by school president J. Lewis Coath. Aviation experts have been summoned for consultation for the courses, he said.

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All for 50 Cents

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 5.—Trouble is brewing for Teddy Brande, known as the czar of the building trades of Hudson County. Recently it was reported that he had resigned as head of the Iron Workers' International Union. No reason was given for his resignation.

At the last meeting of the Cement Workers' Union, Local 325 it was announced that President J. V. Morchese of the International Union of Hodcarriers and Common Laborers of America, in a communication from its headquarters reported Teddy Brande and Jerry Donnelly suspended from the International.

Patriots Plot Foiled.
NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—At a Workers Party open air meeting at the Market Plaza a few self appointed patriots, who are out to guard the workers from being injected with class-consciousness, attempted to disturb the gathering.

They tried the stunt of sending "drunks" to the meeting to start a rumpus but their scheme failed. However one of these 100 per centers worked overtime and scabbed after the meeting.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—The Public Service Corp. has announced that its gross earnings for the fiscal year ending May 31 amounted to \$109,712,628.75 an increase of almost 10,000,000 over the year of 1925. This corporation that fights the city, county and state on its tax assessments, that has the political power to have bills passed in the state legislature relieving it of millions of dollars of expenditures thru saving of paving costs, only recently caused the arrest of one of its bus drivers because he was short 50 cents. The shortage was due to a fault in the register. But this made no difference to the company. The worker arrested is out on bail now. This corporation that is trying to put over an increase in bus rates and fare rates makes millions and is attempting to impose on the passengers of New Jersey a scheme that will relieve the state and its residents of millions of dollars, always pleads poverty when it appears before any utility commission or public body for relief.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 5.—The Standard Oil Co. of N. J. who has been reducing the working forces of its plants in Bayonne, Bayway and Edgewater has always given the excuse to the public that the cause of

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in THE DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, THE DAILY WORKER, 35 First St., New York.

2F-ID Meets Tonight.

A special meeting of Nucleus 2F Sub-section 1D will be held tonight, 6:30 p. m. at 51 East 19th St. A short meet will be held before the general meeting on matters of importance. Please be on time.

Daily Worker Needs Volunteers.

Volunteers are wanted for Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration to sell THE DAILY WORKER and to give out throwaways for the carnival and fair.

Labor Organizations

Brooklyn Cloak and Dressmakers Meet Tonight.

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union will hold a meeting tonight at Columbia Hall, 522 Stone St., Brooklyn, to take up important questions. All Brooklyn cloak and dressmakers should attend.

Women's Protest Meeting Saturday.
An open air meeting to protest against the gangsterism used against the striking furriers will be held Saturday, 2 p. m. at the corner of Claremont Parkway and Washington St. It has been arranged by the United Council of Working Class Housewives, Furriers Council 1.

Volunteers Wanted At Once!
Volunteers wanted to distribute Sacco and Vanzetti leaflets. Report at once to Room 422, 80 East 11th St.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will play the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic which has been endorsed by the United Textile Workers Local 1903, at the picnic of the plumbers' helpers on July 10, at Pleasant Bay Park.

Tickets for sale at the union office 136 East 24th St. They are 35 cents.

An important meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club will be held this evening, 8 p. m. at 350 East 31st Street. The speakers will be Ben Gold and Emil Kiss in Hungarian.

Begin Trial of Jersey

Cossacks on Charge of

Theft at Meaney Farm

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 5.—The trial of Lieut. Daniel F. Rogers, and two other New Jersey state troopers involved in the attack on the farm of Timothy Meaney, and which resulted in the death of his sister, charging them with the theft of \$2,675 from the home, began today.

The layoffs were due to the invention of a new process in cracking oils. As a result greater production of oil at cheaper cost of manufacture resulted.

We discover in the latest report of the Standard Oil the reason for the discharge of the workers was not because of the new process invented but due directly to overproduction and nothing else.

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NEGLECT CAUSED WOMAN'S DEATH, INTERNE PROVES

Rabbi Says Confidence in Hospital Shattered

In the course of the testimony offered by three Jewish internes of the Kings County Hospital yesterday it was disclosed that patients in a state of coma were left to lie unattended and without the benefit of medical aid for periods as long as three hours. One case in particular, that of a Mrs. Kessler, who was admitted to the institution last December in a state of diabetic coma was unattended until the time of her death three hours later. This testimony was offered by Dr. Edwin Katsbe.

Confidence Shattered.

During the hearing of charges of racial and religious discrimination which exists at the hospital, Rabbi Gross of Union Temple, Brooklyn, arose and asked that testimony of patients be heard in executive session because they were of such a nature that if they were made public they would "shatter public confidence in the institution."

Cases in which the Jewish doctors were sabotaged by gentile nurses and internes were cited time and again in the course of the afternoon. When patients under the care of the Jewish internes were in danger of dying they were not notified by the nurses on duty so that it would appear that they were guilty of professional neglect.

Useless To Complain.

Epithets such as "damned Jew," "kike," "sheeny," and similar anti-Semitic by-words were of common usage in the wards and staff rooms in the hospital. When asked by the mayor if the Jewish internes complained of this treatment to any of the officials in charge of the institution, Dr. Aaron H. Trippin, one of the internes said, "The heads of the hospital were well aware of conditions, it would have been useless to complain."

Tammany Politics.

Mayor Walker, who is conducting the "investigation," took advantage of every opportunity to rip into Commissioner Bird S. Coler, of the department of public welfare. The Kings County Hospital is under his charge. Sight was never lost of the fact that Coler is not a Smith-Tammany man but was appointed to his position by ex-Mayor John F. Hyman, who is on the "outs" with the regular Tammany gang.

Vandalism.

Dr. Hyman U. Solovay, another of the Jewish internes, who held the stand for the greater part of the afternoon, stated that organized raids were conducted by the gentile internes on the rooms occupied by the non-gentile doctors. According to Solovay's testimony his books were destroyed, his clothes torn and "stink bombs" were thrown into his room, all calculated to make life unbearable for him and his co-religionists.

He further stated that medical reports were withheld from him in spite of the fact that they were required in the treatment of patients.

"If it were left in your hands," the mayor asked Dr. Katsbe, "how many internes would it be necessary to remove to exterminate the anti-Semitic feeling which exists at the Kings

Al Smith Orders Leave With Pay to Delegates To Legion Convention

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Governor Smith today issued a proclamation calling on the heads of all state departments, boards and bureaus to permit their employees who belong to the American Legion to attend the state convention of the Legion at Troy on August 4, 5 and 6.

The delegates should be permitted to attend the convention without any loss in compensation, the governor ordered.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Millionaire Denies Promise.

August Hecksher, millionaire real estate dealer and philanthropist, asked the supreme court yesterday to dismiss the complaint filed against him by Frieda Hempel, the opera singer, in which she claims that he agreed to pay her \$48,000 a year for life. The motion is scheduled to come before Justice Alfred H. Townley on Monday.

At the time the diva brought suit she said: "In April, 1925, at the special request of Hecksher, I agreed with him and promised him that during my natural life I would sing for charity and the sick and the halt and the blind whenever he desired me to do so, for which he said he would pay me \$12,000 quarterly after paying the first installment, he apparently had a change of mind."

Plane Crashes.

The huge Sikorsky plane that was fitted up as a travelling cigar store as an advertising stunt by the United Cigar Stores was blown by a sudden gust of wind into the Curtis training ship at Curtis Field, L. I.

Both planes were wrecked but no one of the eight persons aboard were injured.

36 Die Here Over Fourth.

Fourth of July deaths mounted to the appalling figure of 270 in addition to many hundreds injured during the "safe and sane" celebration. New York led the country with 36 fatalities. The holiday is beginning to take on the characteristics of a national calamity due to the high death toll.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

County Hospital? "None," replied Katsbe. "The internes are not at fault, I would remove the heads of the hospital and the department responsible for the institution." Which was exactly what the mayor wanted to hear. The way is now open for Coler's exit. There's many a regular Tammany man who could well fill the job—hence the hearing.

At regular intervals hizzoner indulged himself in neat political speeches all calculated to corral the two hundred thousand Jewish votes which reside in the city. He spoke of "tolerance," "our most loyal citizens," etc.

The hearing is scheduled to be continued today at 2:30.

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ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 248 E. 9th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to THE DAILY WORKER Advertisin' Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

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BRITAIN AND U. S. IN DEADLOCK AT ARMS CONFERENCE

All Meetings Off; May Never Meet Again

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The state and navy departments are at odds over the offer of the political heads of the American delegation to the British of a raise in total cruiser strength from 800,000 tons to 400,000. The navy department fears that even this limit does not give the American navy enough advantage in the next war. The offer may be withdrawn.

GENEVA, July 5.—A state of

complete deadlock developed today, as all observers expected it would, when the naval experts' committee of the "disarmament" conference received the two contradictory proposals by the British and American delegates as to cruiser strength and the size of cruisers.

Britain's interests lie in having an enormous navy of small boats—her enemies can have the same, but they can't effectively use them because they do not possess England's wide-flung net of naval fueling stations, and small cruisers are not useful without them. On the other hand, the United States proposition for a lesser number of big cruisers is abhorred by the British delegation, because if England does not have a naval superiority in the beginning of a war the superior building power of U. S. shipyards will make Britain a loser.

U. S. Offers More Tonnage.

The American proposition represented a compromise between the United States' first proposal of 250,000 to 300,000 cruiser tonnage each for Great Britain and the United States, and the British demand for nearly 600,000 tons. This American compromise proposition was presented at the expert's committee meeting, and almost immediately the work of the committee was adjourned without a set date for another meeting. The proposal of the U. S. was for 10,000 ton ships while England wants the limit 7,500.

This action left the arms conference without a committee meeting scheduled, with the members of the various delegations conferring independently within their own ranks.

Usual Hypocrisy.

Following the adjournment, the experts' committee issued a communique saying the adjournment was taken with "a view to permitting the various delegations to seek a means of adjusting the cruiser needs of the different powers."

The communique also declared an

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Unity Committee Holds Open Forum Tomorrow at 1, Manhattan Lyceum

The open forum advertised for tomorrow at Cooper Union will take place at Manhattan Lyceum instead. It will start at 1 p. m. and will discuss Morris Sigman's latest gesture of proportion representation while Ben Gold will take up the latest developments of the strike. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Unity Committee of the furriers, cloak and dressmakers.

agreement had been reached respecting submarines, but later it was authoritatively learned that the agreement was only to limit submarine torpedo tubes to 21 inches size, and that no agreement had been reached on the tonnage or number of submarines to be allowed the various powers. (Photo of conference in session on page 3.)

Many Killed in Transylvania.

BUCHAREST, July 5.—Scores were killed, and hundreds injured, in a hurricane, flood and hail storm which swept over entire Transylvania, demolishing houses, destroying crops and telegraph lines.

Near Saneloul Mare, the gale blew a train from the track, killing twenty persons, and destroying the railroad station.

Paul Whiteman and his jazz orchestra will earn at least \$528,000 this year. Yesterday he signed a \$12,000 per week contract with the Public theatres for a period of 44 weeks. Whiteman himself will get \$264,000 of this amount.

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Patronize Our Advertisers

5 Dead, 20 Hurt in Wooden Train Wreck

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 5.—Five persons were killed and twenty severely injured in a wooden car wreck yesterday of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad near Tom's Island, just below the Bear Mountain district.

The wrecked train consisted of a baggage car and eight passenger coaches filled with New Yorkers returning from a Fourth of July vacation at the island. It struck an open switch, shunting the train at forty miles an hour, into a siding where a switch-train of twenty empty passenger coaches and freight cars stood.

Grafting Officials of Local No. 3 Electricians Reinstated by Referee

Seventeen former officers of Local No. 3, electrical workers, ousted on charges of corruption six months ago, have won a verdict from the referee appointed by the state supreme court that their removal was illegal. Officers elected by the local union have been occupying the place of the removed.

International Vice President Broach, who led the first attack on the seventeen, accused them of refusing to organize more than one third of the local electrical workers and of using the offices for their own financial advantage by grafting on employers and workers.

Richard L. O'Hara is the former president of the local the referee orders reinstated. The decision will precipitate a new fight within the union.

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How the Frame-Up Works on Henry Ford's 'Model' Ships

An Amazing Tale of the Methods Used By the Understrappers and Legal Lackeys of the Great "Philanthropist" To Stamp Out All Protest Among Seamen—This Story Is A Document of the American Class Struggle of Interest Not Only To Seamen But To All Workers.

THE following story concerns itself with the experiences of two sailors, George Loomis and James Fitzgerald, both employed by the Ford Motor Company on one of their boats, the tug "Ball Camp," used to tow the vessels which the Ford Company purchases and uses in the process of creating its economical "lizzy".

These sailors, both of whom have proven their competence and able seamanship by years of work at their trade, had absolutely no doubt voiced as to their ability as able seamen when they were employed by the Ford Motor Company. Fitzgerald, who besides being an able seaman's ticket, also holds a third mates license, has been going to sea for nine years. Loomis had, besides his merchant marine service, a three-year navy training, totaling altogether eight years.

The Ford Company is very careful in its choice of men and they are carefully investigated as to ability, seamanship and character before they are signed on for the "model ships."

Publicity Bunk.

THE publicity agents of the Ford Motor Company paint the picture of working conditions on the Ford boats in the rosiest of colors. "These are the boats where the sailor never suffers as he does at the hands of other shipowners; here the sailor gets the best of chow and living quarters; working conditions on the job are the easiest and most lucrative."

These systematic drive-houses that keep the workers going at top speed under a constant check and belt system where exactly so much work is calculated to be turned out per minute and failure means the gate, are not able to keep workers for more than a few months, unless they are tied down by such unfortunate circumstances as families that are dependent on Ford and his commissary houses.

HENRY FORD has gained control of the stores and middlemen's trade patronized by the workers in these plants; and now it seems as though Ford were extending his systematized tyranny to the high seas and inland waters, and entering into the lives of the workers on the ships in his drive for more profits and greater control and power.

Faulty Seamanship.

THE tug "Ball Camp" on which these two sailors signed in the month of November, 1925, was a badly mastered ship so far as seamanship was concerned. She had a fifteen to twenty degree list all the way from New York to Quebec due mainly to the incompetence of the captain and the chief engineer. These officers had neglected to properly ballast the vessel and in the course of the trip they had made no real attempt to correct this fault. Because of this list the seas ran into the quarters of the crew, causing them to feel misery and lack of sleep.

During this time all hands were kept on their toes, ready to coal to right the ship and avoid a disaster. Along with this difficulty the heating system was out of order and the crew suffered cold as well as the damp and wet of the water that was shipped aboard. This defect in the heating system also affected the manipulation of the vessel due to leaking steam in capstans, winches, etc.; in fact the vessel was absolutely unseaworthy.

THE men were left in misery below, but the officers lived amidships in comfortable quarters above the water line. The dry stores, kept in the crew's quarters against regulations, were wet when the seas came in, and had rotted away in the crew's quarters from the salt and filth; then after the ship had made part of its run it ran short of ice and the meat for the crew's consumption became foul; such ice as there was being reserved for the officers' choice cuts.

These were some of the conditions with which the crew had to contend, so that when the boat came into port over night, they were only too glad to run ashore for a breathing spell and rest somewhere else to break up the grinding monotony of the miserable trip.

Captain Incensed at Complaint.

WHEN the ship arrived at Quebec the crew asked the captain for half of their wages, to which they are entitled at any port according to the seamen's act, after five or more actual days of work.

The captain, fearing to lose the crew who were indignant and angry at this shabby treatment, refused to pay them off. Thereupon the men went in a body to the American Consul at Quebec and placed a complaint against the vessel on the basis of its being unseaworthy and improperly provisioned. In this they were entirely within their rights as an American crew and American citizens. The consul, after hearing the men, came aboard ship, spoke to the captain and ordered him to improve all conditions. This should have been enough to indicate that the conditions aboard ship were really bad; yet there was no immediate attempt to rectify them or to fulfill the promise made to the consul by the captain.

WHILE the crew were still assembled at the office of the consul he followed the usual procedure and picked out two men to act as spokesmen for the crew. It happened that these two were Loomis and Fitzgerald. The captain heard of this and became incensed at the action of these two militant workers. When the consul came aboard ship at five that evening, the captain claimed that he did not have the money with which to pay off the men but that he would pay them off the next day. At two o'clock that morning the captain made preparations to leave and by five had pulled out, leaving Loomis and Fitzgerald on the beach. With them was also left a fireman by the name of Gormely, who had also been active in the previous evening's experience.

These men had the right to go ashore by virtue of the fact that they were not on watch at the time of leaving ship and were off watch for the entire period of the night. They had also been authorized by the chief engineer under whose watch they came.

Listed As "Deserters."

WHEN the "Ball Camp" arrived at Montreal the Captain reported to the American Consul and listed the three men, Loomis, Gormely and Fitzgerald, as deserters. He also took the deplorable line of hiring three other men in their places, and the ship left port.

In the meanwhile these three seamen were left in Quebec without money, food, shelter or friends to whom they might turn in the midst of bitter cold weather. They wandered the streets penniless and hungry for a while and then turned their steps to the American Consul. This worthy official, after four days finally gave them their fare to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where they hoped to catch the "Ball Camp" on its way to Detroit and the Ford works.

When the men arrived in Ogdensburg they found that the ship had not yet arrived so they were forced to make for Cornwall where they caught up with it. Upon arrival aboard ship they reported to the captain, who told them that they would be paid off in Ogdensburg the next day.

During this time the marooned men stood ready to assume their routine duties aboard ship. The captain, however, purposely did not allow them to return to work on any occasion, thus proving not only his prejudice against these militant workers but also the fact that he had some preconceived plan of meeting out revenge to those who had stood up and demanded their rights as seamen. It turned out that when they did arrive in Ogdensburg, the United States Deputy Marshal came aboard the ship and read the names of Loomis, Fitzgerald and Gormely from a slip of paper which has been furnished him by the captain. "You are under arrest," the marshal told the three seamen, "come along."

Arrested Without Warrant.

FITZGERALD demanded that he be shown the warrant for their arrest, but the marshal refused to do this saying that they must come along; that their arrest would be explained at the proper time and that he didn't know the reason for it.

Railroded to Jail.

He took them to the Ogdensburg police station where they were kept outside of the inner door while he talked to the chief of police, who refused to hold them or have anything to do with their case, on the basis of there being no specific charge against them, but the marshal continued his bluff and took the men along with him. This time he took them to the Ogdensburg Hotel in Ogdensburg. He forced them to register and told them that they had to stay there until the captain came back from Detroit. Even at this time he didn't show them any warrant or tell them the reason for this arrest.

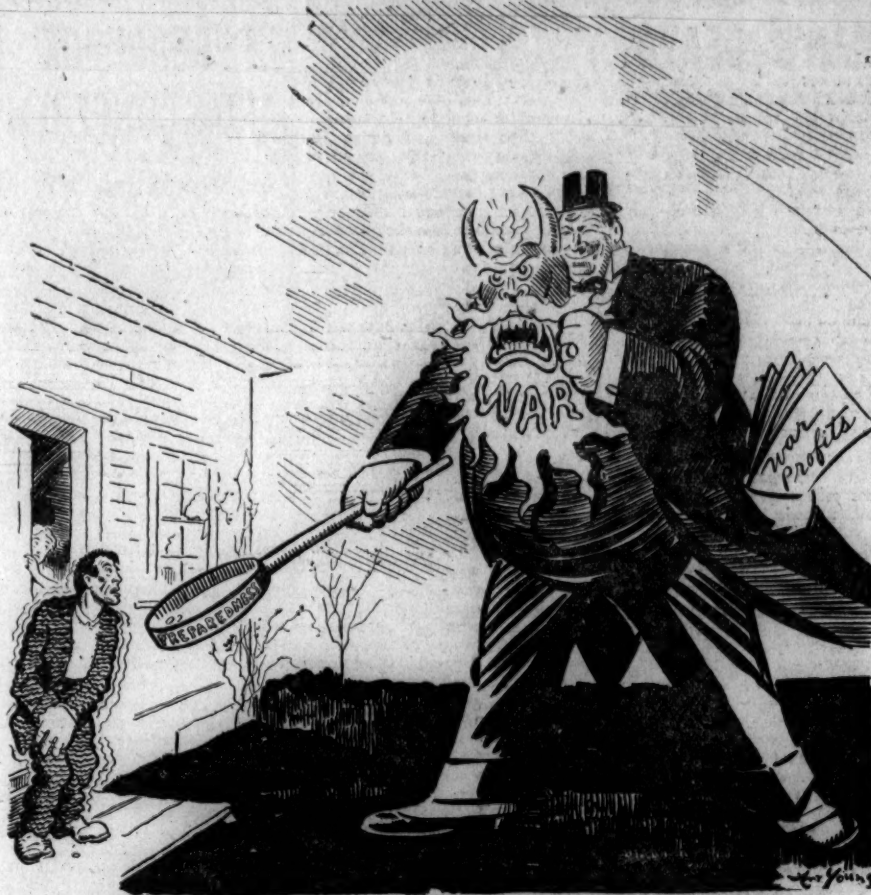
Held Three Weeks.

THEY were kept at this hotel for a period of three weeks, during which time the captain, on his return, came up to see them in company with the deputy marshal, and tried to make them accept various sums far under the actual amount due as the full payment of their wages. The men refused to take this offer as there was about three hundred dollars due them collectively and they were legally entitled to the full amount.

They were told to get a lawyer, and got one by the name of Watterman, who made a demand upon the captain for the full sum of their wages; but the captain refused again to pay them.

(Continued tomorrow)

WAR—THE PANHANDLER



War is useful to the exploiter. When the lives of workers are not being demanded for battle sacrifices, the earnings of workers are being wasted in "preparedness" for battle.

63-Hour Journey From Moscow, U.S.S.R. to Paris Touches Four Countries

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)

PARIS, France (By Mail).—It is 63 hours as the train goes from Moscow, U. S. S. R., to Paris, capital city by the River Seine of imperialist France.

One travels over Poland "neath the bloody oppression that is begging Wall Street for a loan to bolster its tottering tyranny."

One passes over Germany, thru Berlin, where the workers are being lashed to the point of extreme exhaustion in order to fulfill the demands of the Dawes Plan, and at the same time create a new "place in the sun" for the present capitalist ruling class of the Vaterland.

One even passes thru Belgium where the battlefields are being well preserved for the sightseers who bring money from other lands, principally the United States, to give nourishment to the toppling franc.

Then France, where the franc sells more than 25 to the American dollar, "The Dollar" that is accepted gladly everywhere in lieu of the national currency in every capitalist land of Western Europe.

The Contrast in Europe.

It did not take the nearly two months that I spent in the Union of Soviet Republics to get the inspiring feel of the huge optimism of the workers and peasants there. Tremendous contrast with the despair of the workers in Western Europe groaning under their many burdens.

It was on a pleasant Sunday afternoon (June 19th) that I started on my return journey. One of my last visitors at the Hotel Bristol was a Chinese comrade, who had just arrived from Canton, with the latest news of the revolution in China.

It would have been pleasant and instructive to spend hours with him, but trains in Moscow depart punctually, more punctually I found than in those lands where the initiative that is supposed to grow out of private ownership is charged with paying the way toward perfection. The pavements of the Tverskaya glittered in the sun as we sped along to the White Russian-Baltic Railroad Station. In spite of the huge throngs that had yesterday and early this day departed for "the country," the streets were nevertheless crowded. Men, women and children in large numbers joined in the promenade along the Tverskoy Boulevard, where only the day before other crowds had gathered to witness the start and finish of the Moscow Marathon run around "the Boulevard Ring."

Moving picture machine operators had worked zealously as a bakery worker, an official in his union, a fine specimen of an athlete had won the contest.

Reminder of Volkov's Martyrdom.

The afternoon was quiet at the station. It was the hush between the morning rush of those leaving the city, and the rush that would be repeated on their return in the evening.

This was the station at which the funeral train carrying the body of Comrade Peter L. Volkov, Soviet ambassador assassinated at Warsaw, had arrived from the Polish capital. Moscow, with the entire Soviet Union, was still in mourning for Volkov. The workers of the Soviet Union do not forget.

This train that was to carry me to the Polish border was as comfortable and modern as any in the world. It had well-equipped sleeping cars and it carried its dining car that boasted an elaborate menu card in two languages—Russian and English.

"Good Bye" to Moscow.

On an adjoining track a local train arrives, well filled with early returning excursionists. They wave an enthusiastic "Good Bye" as our "Express" begins to move out of the station at 4:10 on the second. Our route leads directly west, the route that is followed for a time by the air service on its way to Berlin.

As we pass one station after another, without stopping, it is clear to be seen that the railroad depot in the rural districts of the Soviet Union, as in rural America, acts as a sort of social center, where great numbers gather to meet acquaintances and "to see the trains go thru."

Often one saw knots of hikers along the roads, not "hitch hikers," since the automobile is not as prevalent in the Soviet Union as in America, not yet. These hikers, in knickerbockers or the much shorter "trunks" of the

athlete, showed that these Russians took hiking seriously as a "sport" that was an aid to physical development. There were many picnics in the luxuriant forests thru which we passed. White was a predominant color in the clothes of the women. Thus afternoon passed into evening until the lateness of the hour ended the day and turned into a memory these gay and discussing throngs of the cities thru which we had passed, of Wjasma, Smolensk and Orsha.

We Approach the Border.

The early morning found us at Minsk. It was on June 7th, the same day that Volkov was assassinated at Warsaw, that a railway catastrophe was organized between the stations Shidlovitchi and Minsk, which resulted in the death of the authorized representative of the "G. P. U." for the White Russian Military District, Opanski, who was accompanying an arrested Polish spy, an officer. In addition to Opanski, a chauffeur was killed and two other persons wounded.

This outrage was merely one incident in a whole campaign of terrorism which an official communique of the Soviet Government declared made it "completely clear that the British government, which is feverishly preparing for war against the Soviet Union, is using all the means in its power to interfere with the peaceful constructive work of the workers and peasants of our State."

There is no indication here, on the platform of the railroad station at Minsk, that there is any increasing tenseness close to the border. To be sure there are a few soldiers of the Red Army about. But there are usually one or two at every station. The official of the Soviet Government who comes thru to take up our passports has but one assistant with him. This indication of a feeling of security was another contrast with the extreme nervousness to be found in Poland, in Germany and even as far west as Belgium, where a regular stream of soldiers appeared every time that we reached some new border.

Land of Timothy and Clover.

We leave Minsk behind. The country is hilly. The fields of timothy and clover bend before the breeze. It is not much unlike the farming districts of Minnesota, for instance, in the United States.

I was reminded of the figures that I had been shown, revealing the fact that this year would again give an abundant harvest to the peasants of the Soviet Union. Between the fields came the pastures where herds of cows and flocks of sheep were grazing. Many spirited horses were also enjoying the freedom of the open.

Thus we came to the border town of the Soviet Union, Wolkowsky, where the passengers have their baggage taken into the station for examination before leaving the country.

Little interest was shown in my baggage. The Soviet officials looked a little bit regretful, however, at my portable typewriter. Machinery of any kind is treasured in the Soviet Union. They didn't like to see even a portable typewriter leave the country. Finally a long document was made out and I was taxed one ruble (50 cents) for the privilege of taking the machine with me.

When the examination was completed we returned to the train with our baggage. Soon we could see in the distance the outpost of the Red Army. It looked like a comfortable clubhouse with Red Army soldiers lounging about, a few on duty. We rolled slowly past it.

Not many yards beyond was the frontier and a short distance beyond that the guard house of the Polish Army. Around this Polish outpost and stretching in both directions, North and South, was one of the most elaborate barbed wire entanglements that I have ever seen. There was the usual network of barbed wire. But on each side were three additional rows of entanglements stretched on long, sharp spikes driven in the ground.

More Soldiers Than Passengers.

Our train halted at this barbed wire frontier. I was on the last car. A soldier of the Polish army, with rifle and revolver and plenty of ammunition, with bayonet fixed and the Polish eagle glaring from his helmet, took up his position on the end platform. In another few moments what appeared to be a regular army came pouring thru our coach. I counted more Polish soldiers than there were passengers.

There were officers in three different kinds of uniforms. Some carried revolvers with long barrels, others had little toylike appearing automatics. So we passed over into Poland surrendering our passports to the officials of the Polish government. We pass the Polish frontier town of Baranowicze and then on to Stolzky where our baggage is searched, the main lookout of the customs officers being for "Bolshevik propaganda." Some passengers possessed Russian literature, books and pamphlets, or newspapers. It was carefully scanned. The customs officers were somewhat puzzled by my latest copies of The New York Times, the Annalist and the Wall Street Journal. They couldn't read them. All they knew was that it was not Russian. So they turned it back to me.

Tomorrow:—The journey thru Poland and Germany.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 5 (FP).—War is in the air. Transatlantic Pacific flights, diplomatic threats at Geneva of armament races, rumbustious in European foreign offices, the restiveness of the colonial peoples, excited harangues by the home generals and admirals, superheated congressmen tossing threats of billions for "defense" through the receptive press, all give confirmation to General Lister's warning on his return from Europe:

"The whole world is in a state of unstable equilibrium. Life nowadays is like living in a high explosives factory. From what I have seen abroad and from what I know of world conditions, I am of the opinion that an explosion is almost sure to come."

Lindbergh and the War-Mongers. Young Lindbergh, winging his solitary way across the Atlantic, probably could not foresee that his feat would start the war hounds on a rampage which will cost American workers billions in added military expenditures in the next few years. But the military crowd in Washington and their congressmen, including heads of the military and naval affairs committees in the House, see it.

Chairman James of the military committee, in his perverted plea for the immediate creation of a Department of National Defense, to meet the emergency, cries: "Every time a Lindbergh goes to France or a Chamberlain to Germany, or more especially if a British or Italian or Frenchman or German comes over here, it brings the Department of National Defense that much nearer."

That is the paradoxical effect of Lindbergh's effort to bring the nations closer together; of the Geneva conference which started out to disance and is ending up with American threats to spend \$250,000,000 to achieve parity with the British fleet. All Washington, except for the small voices of a few peace-seekers, has joined the war cry.

What Congress will do about it is indicated pretty clearly by the sending of Chairman Butler of the House naval affairs committee, who predicts appropriations to enable the American navy to command the seven seas and tear down Britain's superiority.

Houghton Ruins Chances.

Of all the sorry faux pas executed since the last blue moon, none has approached Ambassador Houghton's outrageous slip in suggesting that the people be allowed to vote on the next war. Horror, and cautious suggestions that the Ambassador to the Court of St. James had "gone bolshhevik" was the official reaction. One thing is pretty certain in the minds of any number of high-ups: Houghton will never succeed Kellogg as secretary of state. No secretary of state, cooped up in the same building with the secretary of war, could ever have a thought like that and function successfully as head of American foreign affairs.

Houghton was speaking before Harvard when he suggested a constitutional amendment to take the war-making power away from president and congress, and lodge it with the people. He made a closely-reasoned analysis of nations slipping into war through the maneuvers of their rulers. He asked for an international agreement, practically outlawing war for 100 years. Washington gasped, and then drew the curtain down. Maybe that's why you have heard nothing of the Houghton plan through the press.

The ladies of the ritzy Washington Democratic club are sloganizing. Having produced such corks, through a private contest, as Eight years of Wall Street—now give Main Street a chance; Lormer, Newberry, Smith and Vane, what next will the interests dare; Let's just the power trust; Can we can Cal—I'll say we can, the ladies have thrown the contest open to the nation.

Democratic politicians who are trying to stem the At Smith tide by boosting Owen D. Young, the General Electric chief, as Democratic candidate to oppose Coolidge, smile patronizingly at the ladies' efforts. Particularly the third slogan.

International Bankers Confer

By BERT MILLER.

If the seriousness of the illness of a patient may be judged by the number of doctor's visits, then the degree to which international capitalism is concerned about its own internal disorders, may be judged by the number of conferences which are being held to find a remedy for the suffering organism. Flush upon the heels of the futile Economic Conference at Geneva and in the midst of the growing dissensions between the Powers at the so-called Disarmament Conference, comes the announcement of a mysterious meeting of the leading figures in world finance, to be held at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City. Included in this gathering are Sir Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank; Charles Rist, Governor of the Bank of France, and Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, a consultation of specialists indeed.

It is not yet clear as to just what problems this highly important and well-guarded conference will tackle, but certain features are significant. Says the New York Times: "While each of these foreign bankers has visited America within the last few years, it was the first time that the

'Big Three' of European finance had assembled here at the same time." It is to be noted that America has the decided advantage of playing the host during the "conversations." One is left to wonder whether the foreign guests came in response to an invitation or an order to be present. Whether or not the pending negotiations on these shores will affect the outcome of the present Disarmament Conference, whereby some bargain may be struck between the United States and Great Britain, also remains to be seen. Various reports are current as to the purpose of the conference, although the conferees maintain a discreet silence on this point. The question of the interrelated debts, the raising of reparations funds, a European federal reserve system, the regulation of international gold shipments, all these are suggested as the possible topic of this conference.

Though hidden in an atmosphere of mystery, the conference of four of the leading figures in the world of international finance is something which the workers of the world had better follow with the utmost attention. Whatever may come out of it will be nothing more or less than a new yoke upon the necks of workers of the world.

NO MONEY TO RAISE POSTMAN'S WAGE BUT ENOUGH TO FIX LUXURIOUS YACHT

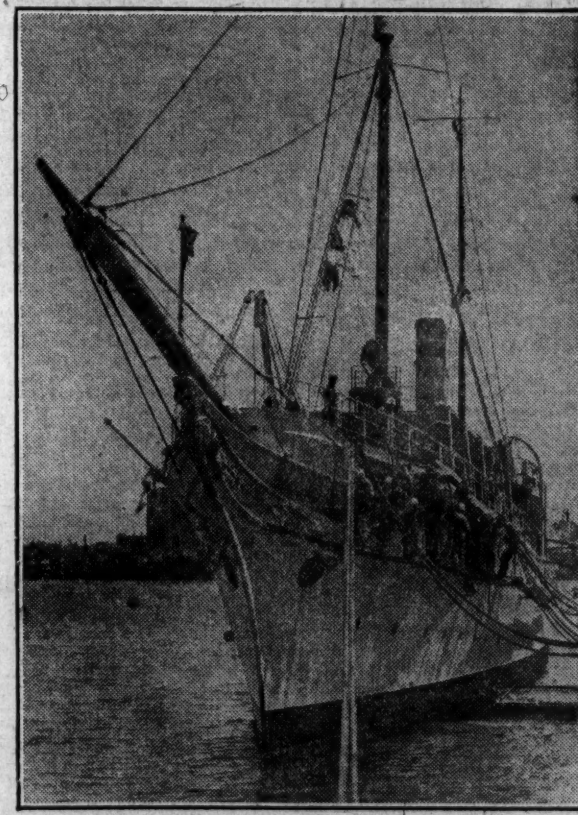


Photo shows the Mayflower, the President's yacht, being overhauled at the Charlestown, Mass., navy yard while the Coolidges are vacationing in South Dakota.